

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

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BY JOHN NORVELL.

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## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

### AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be admitted to entry with the collector of the district into which the same are brought, unless the owner, consignee, or other importers of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall produce to such collector the original invoice thereof; but the same shall be deposited, and remain, in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, until such invoice shall be produced: *Provided, however,* That in all cases where such goods, wares or merchandise shall have been imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, if such invoice or invoices be not produced in six months, and from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, within nine months from the time of such importation, then the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed: *And provided, always,* That this prohibition shall not extend to such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall have been taken from a wreck.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, if, in his judgment, the circumstances under which such goods, wares or merchandise shall have been imported, or any other circumstances, connected therewith, render it expedient, to direct the collector in whose district such goods, wares or merchandise may be, to admit the same to entry, on an appraisement duly made thereof, in the manner hereinafter prescribed: *Provided,* The owner, agent, consignee or importer of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall first give bond, with sufficient sureties to the United States, to produce to such collector the invoice of such goods, wares or merchandise, within eight months, if the same were imported from any port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, and within fifteen months, if from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, and to pay any amount of duty to which it shall appear, by such invoice, the said goods, wares or merchandise were subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on the said appraisement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when an entry shall be made with any collector, of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the U. States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, the person making such entry shall, if he be owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, declare the same on oath, and if he be not the owner, shall declare on oath the name and residence of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandise, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any island, port or place beyond the same, and ten per cent, on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, except commissions, outside packages, and insurance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the oath now required by law to be taken by any owner, consignee, agent or importer, on the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, such owner, consignee, agent or importer, shall, on the entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, so imported, and subject to an ad valorem duty, declare on oath that the invoice produced by him exhibits the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture, at the place from which the same were imported.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be consigned to any person, to be entered by him, and to be delivered to order, to any other person, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner, until the person authorized to

receive them shall appear and make the additional oath required by the fifth section of this act, or (if such person shall not reside at the place of such importation) until the invoice of such goods, wares and merchandise, accompanied by a notarial act of his having taken the said oath, shall be produced to the collector in whose district such goods, wares or merchandise may be: *Provided,* That if the provisions of this section shall not be complied with in four months from the time of the importation of such goods, wares or merchandise, the same shall be subject to the appraisement required by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods, wares or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be reshipped and transported coastwise, from one district to another, in the packages in which the same were imported, an invoice, or a copy of such invoice, verified by the additional oath required by the fifth section of this act, and certified under the official seal of the collector with whom the entry on the importation of such goods, wares or merchandise was made, shall be produced at the port to which the same shall be transported; and the same inspection of such goods, wares or merchandise shall be made, as if they had been brought direct from a foreign port or place; and if the invoice, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so produced, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner thereof, until the invoice, verified and certified in the manner above required, shall be produced; and goods, wares or merchandise imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, may be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That any goods, wares or merchandise imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons residing, and at the time of such importation, being, out of the United States, shall not be admitted to entry, after six months from the passage of this act, and if imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, or after fifteen months from the passage thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any port beyond the same, unless the invoice of such goods, wares or merchandise shall be verified in the manner required by the fifth section of this act, before the consul of the United States at the port at which the said goods, wares or merchandise were shipped, or before a consul of the United States in the country in which the said port may be; and such owner or owners shall further declare on oath, whether he or they are the manufacturers, in whole or in part, of such goods, wares or merchandise, or are concerned, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any art or trade by which they have been brought to their present state of manufacture; and if so, he or they shall further swear, that the prices charged in the aforesaid invoice are the current value of the same, at the place of manufacture, and such as he or they would have received, if the same had been there sold in the usual course of trade: *Provided,* That if there be no consul of the United States in the country from whence the shipment of such goods, wares or merchandise is made, the oath hereby required shall be made before a notary public, or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be one in such country.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That for the appraisement of goods, wares or merchandise, required by this act, or by any other act concerning imports and tonnage, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint in each of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans, two persons well qualified to perform that duty, on the part of the United States, who, before they enter thereon, shall severally make oath diligently and faithfully to inspect and examine such goods, wares or merchandise as the collector may direct, and truly to report, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof when purchased, at the place or places from whence the same were imported; and when any appraisement is to be made in the said principal ports, the two appraisers so appointed therein, together with a respectable resident merchant, chosen by the party in interest, and sworn in like manner, to examine and report, shall make such appraisement, the said merchant having also made oath that he has no direct or indirect interest in the case; but when any appraisement is to be made in ports other than those above named, two respectable resident merchants, selected by the collector, together with a respectable resident merchant, chosen by the party in interest, who shall have severally taken the oaths required by this section, shall be the appraisers: *Provided,* That in any case where the party in interest shall decline or neglect to choose a respectable resident merchant to join in such appraisement, the collector shall

make the selection necessary to the due execution of this act, and the appraisement so made by them, or a majority of them, shall be valid and effectual in law; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares or merchandise imported therein; and for such service they shall, respectively, receive at the rate of five dollars a day whilst engaged therein, and at the rate of five dollars for every twenty-five miles in going to, and returning from, such district; which shall form no part of the salary provided for by this act. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the appraisers of the said ports, which appointments shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That any merchant who shall be chosen by the collector, or by the party in interest, to make any appraisement required under this act, or under any other act respecting imports and tonnage, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and to the costs of prosecution in any court of the United States having cognizance of the same.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the opinion of the collector, there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods, wares or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and imported into his district, have been invoiced below the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture at the place from which they were imported, such collector shall direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of this act; and if the value at which the same shall be appraised shall exceed, by twenty-five per centum, the invoice price thereof, then, in addition to the ten per centum, as the case may be, laid upon correct and regular invoices according to law, there shall be added fifty per cent, on the appraised value on which aggregate amount, the duties on such goods, wares or merchandise shall be estimated.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where the appraised value of any goods, wares or merchandise, appraised under this, or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, shall exceed, by less than twenty-five per centum, the invoice value thereof, such appraised value shall be considered the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon which the duty is to be required, with the addition of such per centum as is by law required; but in all cases where the appraised value shall be less than the invoice value, the duty shall be charged on the invoice value in the same manner as if no appraisement had been made.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That any goods, wares or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and belonging to a person or persons, residing, and at the time of the importation thereof, being, out of the United States, and which shall be imported in the United States, but for want of the verification required by the 8th section of this act, not admitted to entry, shall be subject to the same appraisement, and to the same addition to the appraised value, as are prescribed by the 11th section of this act, in the case of fraudulent invoices.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That one-half of the duty accruing on the additional fifty per centum, which may be imposed on any goods, wares or merchandise, in virtue of the 11th section of this act, shall be divided among the custom-house officers of the port in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That before any goods, wares or merchandise, which may be taken from any wreck, shall be admitted to entry, the same shall be appraised in the manner prescribed by the 9th section of this act; and the same proceedings shall also be had, where a reduction of duties shall be claimed, on account of damage which any goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States, shall have sustained in the course of the voyage.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the expenses of appraisements made under this act shall, in all cases, be borne by the owner or owners of the goods, wares or merchandise appraised, except when the appraisement ordered under the 11th section shall not exceed the invoice value of such goods, wares or merchandise, and where it shall be made on goods damaged by the voyage; and except, also, when the goods, wares or merchandise appraised, shall have been taken from a wreck.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the appraisers who may be appointed under the 9th section of this act, in the several ports therein named, excepting New-York, shall receive, as a compensation for his services, one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and

the appraisers for the port of New-York shall receive each two thousand dollars per annum; and the merchants who may act as appraisers under this act shall receive for their services, while employed on that duty, a compensation of five dollars per diem; and the said sum of five dollars per diem, for each of the appraisers, (whether official appraisers or selected merchants) shall be paid to the collector, by the owner or agent of the goods, wares or merchandise appraised by them, respectively, in all cases where such owner or agent may be liable to the expense of appraisement, before the delivery of such goods, wares or merchandise by the collector. The sums so received shall be forthwith paid by the collector to the appraisers, and the amount so paid to the official appraisers, shall be in part satisfaction of their salary.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That for every verification made under this act, before a consul of the United States, such consul shall be entitled to demand and receive from the person making the same a fee of two dollars.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That when any goods, wares or merchandise shall be admitted to entry upon invoice, the collector of the port in which the same are entered shall certify such invoice under his official seal; and no other evidence of the value of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be admitted on the part of the owner or owners thereof, in any court of the United States, except in corroboration of such invoice.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons, who shall counterfeit any certificate or attestation made in pursuance of this act, or use such certificate or attestation, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of the United States, having cognizance of the same, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That no discount shall be allowed on any goods, wares or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, admitted to entry, unless the collector shall expressly state, on oath or affirmation, that such discount has been actually and bona fide allowed to the owner or owners of such goods, wares or merchandise, in the payment made for the same.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs shall be required to cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every fifty packages, of every invoice of goods, wares or merchandise imported into their respective districts, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, a full inspection of such goods, wares or merchandise, as may be included in the same entry, shall be made; and if any package is found to contain any article not described in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited, and in case such goods, wares or merchandise shall be subject to an ad valorem duty, the same proceedings shall be had, and the same penalties shall be incurred, as are provided in the eleventh section of this act: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall save from forfeiture any package having in it any article not described in the invoice.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That any bond to the United States entered into for the payment of duties, by a merchant belonging to a firm, in the name of such firm, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade, of the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of entry of merchandise for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed from the date of the clearance of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be laden, for giving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided,* That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

To incorporate a Fire Insurance Company in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscribers to this company, their successors and assigns shall be, and they are hereby created a body politic, by the name and style of the Franklin Insurance company, and shall, by that name, have succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of law in the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription be opened in the city of Washington, under the direction of John Davidson, Satterlee Clark, Alexander Kerr, R. C. Weightman, Benjamin G. Orr, William Brent, Samuel Miller, and William Doughty, or a majority of them, for raising a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each; and that each person, upon subscribing, pay to the persons above mentioned, five dollars, upon each share so subscribed for; and that the remainder of the said twenty-five dollars shall be secured by negotiable notes, signed and endorsed to the satisfaction of the aforesaid John Davidson, Satterlee Clark, Alexander Kerr, R. C. Weightman, B. G. Orr, William Brent, Samuel Miller, and William Doughty, or a majority of them, and payment thereof may be thereafter demanded, at such times, and in such proportions, as the president and directors, hereafter mentioned, shall judge advisable, giving six weeks notice, in at least three of the Gazettes printed in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every subscriber shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent, or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, attested by 2 witnesses, at all elections made by virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he holds shares, as far as ten shares; one vote for every five shares, which he may hold over ten shares, as far as fifty other shares; and one vote for every thirty shares, which he may hold over thirty shares; and every stockholder (not in debt to the company) may, with the assent of the president and directors, in person, or by power of attorney, assign and transfer his stock in the company, in the books or the same, or any part thereof, not being less than a whole share; but no stockholder indebted to the company, shall be permitted to make a transfer, or receive a dividend, until such debt is paid or secured, to the satisfaction of the president and directors.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as five thousand shares shall be subscribed, the persons hereby authorized to receive subscriptions shall call a meeting of the subscribers, giving two weeks notice, in two of the papers printed within the district; and the subscribers, who shall assemble in person, or by proxy, shall choose, by ballot, from among the stockholders, by a majority of votes, twelve directors, who shall continue in office until the first Saturday in June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; on which Monday in June, in every succeeding year thereafter, an election shall be held for twelve directors, as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election, and until others be chosen in their stead. And the said directors, at their first meeting, shall choose, from among themselves, or from the stockholders at large, a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services; and in case of death, removal, resignation, or other disqualification, of the president, or any of the directors, the remaining directors may elect others to supply their places, during the remainder of the term for which they were chosen; and in every case, where one of the directors shall be chosen president, the vacancy shall be supplied, as in the case of death, removal, or resignation. That the persons hereby authorized to receive subscriptions, or any three of them, be a committee to superintend the first election of directors, and a committee of three stockholders, not being directors, be appointed by the directors, to superintend every succeeding election.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors shall have power to ordain and make such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall appear necessary, for regulating and conducting the concerns of the company, not being contrary to this act, or the laws and constitution of the United States: And the funds of the company, as they shall arise, may be vested in the funded stock of the United States, or of any individual state, or in stock of any incorporated bank.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the company shall not be liable for any loss, damage or responsibility, other than the property they have in the capital or funds of the company, to the amount of the shares respectively held by them, and any profits arising therefrom not divided: *Provided,* the said corporation shall, from time to time, apply all sums of money received by them, for premiums, to the payment of losses, in the first instance, and to make up the amount of their original capital,

whenever it shall have suffered any diminution by losses.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and directors, for the time being, shall have power to dispose of, according to the provisions of the second section of this act, the shares which may remain unsold at the formation of the company; and they shall have power also, to provide, by purchase, or otherwise, a suitable place for an office, to make all rules and regulations for conducting the business of insurance, and the concerns of the company, not provided for by this act; to appoint a secretary, and such other officers as they may find necessary; and to make such compensation as they may deem proper; and they shall have full power and authority to make insurance against fire, on any and every description of property. All policies of insurance, and other contracts, made by said company, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, shall be obligatory on said company, and have the same effect as if the said policies and contracts had been attested by corporate seal.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said president and directors shall conduct business in the city of Washington; that they shall keep proper books, and record their proceedings therein; that on the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of November, in every year, after the first year, they shall declare a dividend of so much of the clear profits as they may deem advisable, and within ten days thereafter shall pay the same to the stockholders; but it shall not be lawful for the said president and directors to include, in such dividend, the premiums of any risk which has not actually terminated, nor to divide more than two thirds of the clear profits, until by the half yearly appropriation of the other third thereof, a contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars shall be formed; and as often as the fund shall be impaired by losses, the said president and directors shall continue the half-yearly appropriation aforesaid, until it be returned to the amount beforementioned.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every director who shall be present at the declaration of any dividend in violation of the eighth section of this act, shall be individually answerable to the stockholders for the injury resulting therefrom, unless his protest be recorded in the books of the corporation.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any action shall be prosecuted on any insurance made by virtue of this act, it shall be deemed sufficient service of such process to leave a copy thereof with the president or secretary for the time being, and all recoveries had in any such action or actions, shall be conclusive on the company, so far as to render the stock and property of the company liable, and no further.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be and continue in force for and during the term of twenty years, from and after the passing thereof, and until the next session of Congress; and on the dissolution or expiration of this charter, the president and directors, for the time being, shall take prompt and effectual measures for closing all its concerns; but no such dissolution or expiration shall operate, so as to prevent any suits to be brought or continued by or against the said corporation for any debt or claim due by or to the same, and which arose previously to said dissolution or expiration, but for the purpose of closing its concerns its corporate powers shall remain unimpaired.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That this corporation shall not issue any promissory note in the way of banking, and that Congress may, at any time, during the period for which this charter is granted, repeal or amend the same.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 9, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

To incorporate Isaac Briggs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to close and balance the accounts of Isaac Briggs, as surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when the said accounts shall have been so closed, and balanced, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to direct any suit or suit commenced for the recovery of any balance or balances which may appear to be now due by the said Isaac Briggs to the United States, to cease and be discontinued.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.



## POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

### MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

Suggested by the removal of the remains of that meritorious, but unfortunate officer, from Quebec, where they had reposed 42 years, to New-York, for reinterment in St. Paul's church.

Mourfully over the billows of blue,  
At evening, the murmurs of sorrow came.  
Proudly the banners of liberty flew,  
And the weepers repeated the ever-dear name,  
Montgomery's name, Montgomery's name.  
He fell in the flow'r of his life and his fame.

Say, did he come in his splendor and pride,  
His sword clad with glory, & joyous his plume?  
Quickly! oh quickly! the combatant died;  
By the walls of the despot he met with his doom;  
Montgomery fell in his splendor and bloom,  
And after long years he hath come from his tomb.

Sing, for he comes without courser or spear,  
No light in his eye, and no pride on his crest.  
Mourn, for the weepers are strewing his bier;  
The power and skill of his arm are supprest,  
Cold is the heart that once beat in his breast,  
And his country is bearing him home to his rest.

Long has he slept in the soil where he fell,  
And yon, the late, is the warrior's return:  
Alas! that so long with the foe he should dwell!  
But his country has fashion'd a merited urn.  
For the man who was foremost the despot to spurn,  
Where the lamp of his glory for ever shall burn.

A. K.

## EPICRAM.

A mantling smile of pleasure spoke  
In Delia's eye of gentle blue,  
When first my lips had silence broke,  
And told a passion soft and true.  
I caught her hand with transports wild,  
"Oh Delia! do you love me, then?"  
"Ah yes," she cried, and archly smil'd,  
"My Bible bids me love—all men."

## Latest from Europe.

From a London paper, June 3.

### DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A large body of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre met yesterday to hear the reports of their general and sub-committee. The two reports were equally decided in their description of the ruined state of the finances of the concern; the debts were calculated at 80,000l., and the loss per night was averaged at 100l. To close or let the theatre seemed the only alternative, and as a purchaser could scarcely be expected to come forward under present circumstances, it seemed to be considered as the most advisable step to keep the theatre closed, after the present season, till the incumbents upon it were removed or alleviated. Meanwhile, the bill now before parliament was recommended, with certain modifications, as the only mode of raising money, and, consequently, the only means of saving the theatre from instant ruin. Mr. Kean, in the course of the discussion, stated that, though as an actor he must repel the degrading proposal of reducing the salaries of the performers, yet he and his brotherhood felt so much for the impoverished state of the theatre that they had offered to play three weeks gratuitously. This offer however had been rejected. As a proof that he did not despair of the theatre, if properly managed, he had just purchased another 500l. share.

LONDON, June 8.

We have received Paris papers of Friday last.  
The Austrian army, with the exception of that part now forming a corps of the army of cooperation in France, has been put on the peace establishment.—We believe that the distressed state of the finances of Austria was the principal cause of this measure; but it is a fortunate circumstance for Europe, as it may induce the other great powers to lay aside their attitude of mutual defence, and sacrifice the splendor of royal pride to the comforts and welfare of their people.

British Emigration.—We have to touch more than once on this painful topic, and we are again compelled to revert to it.—Whatever may be the real cause, it is too true that the mania has taken deep hold of the population of this port and the neighboring parts around, large portions of which have resolved and are resolving to become inhabitants of the American land. During the past and present week in particular, many have embarked; among others, Mr. Hornbrook, a woolen manufacturer, from the neighborhood of Tavistock, who is said to have taken the whole of his establishment, consisting of sixteen men and apprentices, and four women, for the avowed purpose of carrying on his future concern at Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America. We could mention other names, which the public would hear with some surprise. A silversmith at Northampton is employed almost from morning to night in packing the emigrants with gold and silver in exchange for bank paper; and were we to state the amount thus exchanged, and which therefore may be considered as totally lost, as well as the possessors, to the mother country, it would be quite evidence enough, if any be wanting, of the spirit of emigration.

On Tuesday morning the attention of the inhabitants of Penrith was attracted by the appearance of a large waggon, stupendously laden with household furniture, &c. and with women and children; by the side of which walked a number of men—the whole comprising several families, who were proceeding from Alston to Liverpool, there to take shipping for America. The sight of nearly 80 of our fellow countrymen, compelled by the privations attendant on a remorseless system of profuse and taxation, to bid adieu forever to the land of our fathers, could not fail to a-

waken in the breasts of the spectators sympathetic emotions.

LONDON, June 6.

By the most recent accounts from Spain, it appears that a change in the administration of the government is much whispered in Madrid; and it is added, that the vigor, firmness, and judgment of the Duke of San Carlos, are so generally applauded, and so often approved, in conversation, by the King, that the public opinion is, that his Excellency will soon return as the Prime Minister of his Sovereign, whose friend and favorite he has long been. Spain never needed an energetic and wise Administration more than at the present moment, when her affairs are so deeply involved with her own colonies, with Portugal and North America.

June 8.

Our private correspondence this day from Paris, is of extensive interest and importance.—It is therein stated, that what are called the ultra-royalists in France have appealed to the allied powers against the present ministry, and the system pursued by them; representing the danger that must result to the existing settlement, should the army of occupation be withdrawn, while the king continues in their hands, and is directed by their councils. This is indeed a bold measure; proceeding, we would hope, from exaggerated fears, though we can readily conceive that men who have suffered to the degree to which some of those have suffered, to whom a too ardent royalism is imputed, may feel from past experience that they have strong cause for future apprehension. Would to God that those whom they consider as their enemies, may prove to them that their fears are groundless.—Our readers may recollect a passage in one of Mr. Burke's pamphlets, wherein he charges Mr. Fox with having an agent at St. Petersburg, with a view to procure support for his own political opinions from that court. The act imputed to the persons mentioned in our private correspondence is of a similar nature, but is rendered much more important by the time and circumstance under which it is performed.

### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On the 2d of June Sir Francis Burdett, seconded by Lord Cochrane, moved the following resolutions, in the House of Commons:

1.—That it is expedient and necessary to admit to a participation in the election suffrage all such persons as, of sound mind and mature age, and of being of the male sex, during a determinate time antecedent to the day of election, have been resident either as householders or inmates, within the district or place in which they are called upon to vote.

2.—That the territory of Great Britain and Ireland, taken together, ought to be divided into six hundred and fifty-eight election districts, as nearly equal to each other in population as consistent with local convenience they may be; and that each such election district ought to return one representative and no more.

3.—That for the prevention of unnecessary delay, vexation and expense, as well as of fraud, violence, disorder and riotous elections, the election in each district ought to be begun and ended on the same day, and that day ought to be the same for all districts; and that for this purpose not only the proof of title, but also every operation requiring more time than is necessary for the delivery of the vote, ought to be accomplished on some day or days, antecedent to the day of election, and that the title to a vote should be the same for every elector, and so simple as not to be subject to dispute.

4.—That for the more effectually securing the attainment of the above objects, the election districts ought to be sub-divided into sub-districts, for the reception of votes in such number and situations as local convenience may require.

5.—That for securing the freedom of election the mode of voting ought to be by ballot.

6.—That for more effectually securing the unity of will and opinion, as between the people and their representatives, a fresh election of the members of this House ought to take place, once in every year at the least, saving to the crown its prerogative of dissolving parliament at any time, and thereupon, after the necessary interval, summoning a fresh Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Brougham, a celebrated opposition member, but who disapproved of the Resolutions and the doctrine of Universal Suffrage, and Annual Elections, the house passed to the order of the day—106 to 2 (Sir F. and Lord C.)

NEW YORK, August 10.

The fast sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, arrived yesterday from Havre.—Captain H. has favored the editors with a file of Paris papers to the 23d June, and a copy of the London Sunday Observer of the 21st of that month, but they are wholly destitute of news. The latter is filled with the subject of the election.—Sir George Cockburn and John Carter, Esq. were elected to parliament for the Borough of Plymouth, without opposition.

The Rubicon has on board six hundred thousand dollars in specie, we understand 5 frank pieces, principally for the United States Bank.

The United Kingdom was in the agitation of a general election. Business was suspended for a time, and the military, who are not allowed to remain in the vicinity of the polls during the voting, were continually passing from post to pillow. Many members had already been returned, and numerous old ones declined being candidates. From all appearances the ministerial majority will not be diminished. Mr. Wooler, the printer of the Black Dwarf, was a candidate for Coventry. The other candidate is a bookseller. One of the candidates for Westminster is Captain Maxwell, who silenced the Chinese fort near Canton.

The chief topic of speculation on the continent was the approaching congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. The French king has granted leave to Gen. Savary, (Duke of Rovigo) to visit America.

The weather in Europe has been very hot; but the rains have been abundant,

and the promise of plenty is as bright as the assurance of peace.

Prince Oscar, son of King Charles 14th, (Bernadotte) is appointed lieutenant general of the Norwegian army. [He was 19 years old the 4th July last.]

The Spanish government has again officially announced, that they shall treat all foreigners found in arms in South America as rebels, and punish them accordingly.

A Paris paper reports, that an earthquake had swallowed up the ancient city of Philippoli, in Romania, and destroyed 70,000 of its inhabitants. An earthquake in Turkey is not a rare piece of news in a Paris paper.

LONDON, June 17.

This morning we received Paris papers of Sunday last. An article from Madrid states, that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadiz for South America, but it consists only of 2000 men and a frigate, a force as large we believe, as the present state of Spain can afford to send, but too contemptible to effect any important object on the vast continent of South America. No notice is taken in these papers of the rumor we mentioned yesterday relative to the confederation of the king of Portugal with the Independents in the Spanish provinces.

### EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL PRESS.

From the Dublin Evening Post.  
The press is the terror of despots, and we cannot be surprised at their efforts to extinguish the lights it would spread over the continent. Alarmed at the progress made by the "Apostles of Liberty," throughout Germany, the governments of Austria and Prussia contemplate new measures for the destruction of the press; so much for the *Deliverers*!

"The Prussian censor of state, Von Jordan, who is expected this evening, will probably make a long stay here, as his mission is said to embrace very important objects. Among other things, it is stated, that measures will be concerted between our court and that of Prussia, to check the abuses and licentiousness of the press, which threatens Germany with incalculable evils, unless wise and energetic measures are speedily adopted. In order to secure to the nations of Germany the enjoyment of a reasonable liberty of the press, and in general a high degree of civil and political freedom, it is necessary, before all things, to oppose a powerful barrier to the license of the press and lawless insubordination which begins to show itself in so many places. By the Apostles of Liberty, who now preach every where from the house tops, Germany can only be plunged either into the most dreadful anarchy, or the most stifling despotism, either of which would stifle for many years the seeds of improvement in our country."

In Switzerland, it appears, Austria has accomplished her object of extinguishing the press.

"The diplomatic note from the ministers of France and Austria, which has been transmitted to the council of Bern, to all the different governments of the Canton, as well as the organs of the said council, with respect to the journals and pamphlets, have been taken into consideration by the interior councils and supreme authorities of most of the Cantons. The decision which has been distinctly come to, by the Swiss government, is, that nothing shall be published in that country which can give the slightest offence, or be, in the least degree, unpleasant to the great powers."

On the 1st inst. we expressed our apprehensions that the grand duke of Weimar would be obliged to yield to the remonstrances, supported, as in every case they are known to be, by the bayonets of the holy alliance. Unfortunately, our prediction has been verified. The Paris papers of the 3d of this month contain the subjoined paragraph:—

"It is asserted in an article from Berlin, dated December 24th, that prince Hardenberg, and the count de Ziehl, have had at Weimar a very important explanation with the grand duke, relative to the events at Wartburg, and the licentiousness of the works printed in the states of his royal highness."

The "very important explanation" is but too clearly explained by the following:

"Instead of the *Opposition Paper*, they appeared today the following printed notice:—

"By an order of the government of the grand duchy, dated this day, the publication of the *Opposition Paper* is prohibited till further orders."

"Whether, and when, it will be allowed to appear again, time must show."

The Weimar paper, called "The *Opposition*," was one of the most independent, as well as the most eloquent, on the continent. We are not to wonder, then, that the wrath of the despots, the deliverers of Europe, should be directed against the last light of liberty in the little state of Weimar; one cause of its suppression is believed to be an article on the state of Hanover, and it is said that "the Hanoverian government is one of those which has always been under the greatest terror of the press, and every thing like public discussion of its conduct." The statement in this letter must, on many accounts, have been unpalatable to that government; and perhaps it was found much more easy to make it the foundation of a complaint against the Weimar journalist, than to return a satisfactory answer to it.

The state of the press in France can be given in a few words. The last accounts from Paris say, the law respecting the journals has been published in the official part of *The Moniteur*, and the *Bulletin des Loix*, in the following words:—

"The journals and other periodical works, which treat of political matters and news, cannot appear without the authority of the king, till the end of the session 1838."

It is thus that the *legislatures* have delivered Europe! But, if we mistake not, they are destined to be the victims of their own tyranny.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated 14th March, 1818.

"Independent of all the miseries I have described as being inseparable from a residence upon this rock, the insubtrity of the climate is so great as to excite the most serious apprehensions in my mind for my family. Liver complaints, dysenteries, and bowel affections of the most violent nature, prevail here to a most alarming extent. Perhaps in no given

space of the same extent in the world, is hepatitis so frequently found, or under so formidable appearances, suppurating frequently taking place from the first attack, whilst others are spun out to a more protracted, but equally fatal termination. Not a day passes without our ears being dinged with the lugubrious sound of the funeral bell, tolling for two or three who have fallen victims to its mortality. Already the heads of the first families in this island have been hurried to the grave by it. During the course of several years' service in India, I have never seen the complaint proceed with such rapid steps to a fatal termination. Since the arrival of the 66th regiment here in 1816, until the end of 1817, we have buried one hundred men, women, and children, being about one thirteenth part of the whole, and the remainder of the king's troops have lost about 40, independent of the deaths of the squadron, which amounted to near 60, and those of the St. Helena regiment and inhabitants, which is greater in proportion than would be experienced in either the East or West Indies. What could have induced writers to boast so much of the salubrity of this island, I cannot discover, as very few of the natives arrive at the age of 40, and it is peculiarly unfriendly to Europeans, and above all to such as have passed the meridian of life. Few even of the most temperate of my acquaintance are free from some hepatic affection, to produce which there must be certain inexplicable causes existing in the air and the water, as those of both sexes and of every age who scarcely ever stir out, (and who, consequently, are not exposed to the great change of temperature experienced on ascending the mountains from the town, to which, and to the action of the rays of the sun, the prevalence of the malarial was first attributed,) and who lead the most temperate lives, are frequently attacked by it. There have been three deaths at Longwood within the last three weeks; amongst them was Lord Napier's steward, *Cyprian*, a man well known and greatly respected here. All of them by bowel complaints, and it is whispered that his master will soon follow, as he has been labouring under symptoms of liver complaint (produced by the climate, and aggravated by confinement) for some time. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good; at least, we will gain a release from this wretched, unhealthy rock, upon that event taking place."

(London paper.)

HALIFAX, July 27.

Of the eight American vessels detected fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, and sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last, but with the full understanding, that the indulgence would not again be granted to them; a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their registers, and the skipper requested to make it as public as possible for the information of the citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries. The remaining three, discovered fishing in harbors to the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will very shortly be brought to trial in the court of vice admiralty, where, we have no doubt, they will be condemned. The tenity thus shown by rear admiral sir David Milne, to the vessels which he has liberated, must convince the government of the United States of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmony which at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the United States, and we sincerely hope will co-operate to deter, for the future, American vessels from committing similar trespasses.

At the same time his majesty's subjects in his North American dominions must be satisfied, that it is the rear admiral's determination to guard from every infringement and violation those rights to the fisheries which exclusively attach to them.

### INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

It appears from an edict issued by Christophe, from St. Marks, on the 9th June last, and which has been translated for the Newburyport Herald, that Christophe actually intends to attempt adding that part of Hayti, over which general Boyer presides, to his kingdom; notwithstanding the edict declares his sole object to be to unite the Haytians in one family, without shedding Haytian blood, and to put an end to all dissensions.

This edict declares to be false the reports which had been spread, that his (Christophe's) visit through his kingdom, was to avail himself of circumstances, and to attack Port-au-Prince; but that his journey was to ascertain by his own observation, the situation of his people, the state of agriculture, to establish the reign of law, order, justice and improvement. He adds, that his stay at St. Marks was prolonged that he might be nearer to, and have a correspondence with, the Haytians of the west and south, who, he says, may consider his troops on their borders as brothers and friends. He then calls upon the Haytians under Boyer, to declare themselves in favor of reunion; [i. e. to become his subjects] and promises security to persons and property; indemnity for past conduct; confirmation of all offices, civil and military; that honors and rewards shall be conferred on all who distinguished themselves in effecting the reunion; and directs his generals, commanding on the frontier, to welcome all who shall seek their protection, and treat them with kindness and humanity, as brothers and fellow citizens.

(Boston Centinel.)

From the Washington City Gazette.

An expedition, consisting of two frigates and twelve transports, with 3000 troops on board, lately sailed from Cadiz, had touched at Tenerife, on its voyage to America, on the 2d of June. A similar hoax was played off when Morillo, in 1814, sailed for Carthage. Regular reinforcements in Caracas are necessary, to fill up the deficiencies occasioned by the late bloody campaigns. Margaretta may possibly tempt them to a "demonstration," as it was from thence that Venezuela was last invaded upon the channel of the Orinoco, which transported the Patriots to the heart of these provinces, so as to enable them to annoy the enemy from a quarter least expected. The brave Arismendi and his followers, should it be necessary, will at least perform what they did when they were attacked by Morillo, who confessed that

that expedition cost him 1600 killed out of 3000 that landed: other accounts say, that the remnant of his forces, when he drew off, and crossed over to the Maine, were actually reduced to 1000 survivors, including the wounded, after a three weeks' unsuccessful combat with the American Spartans.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 7.

The news by the Cora, from Jamaica, is, that information had been obtained by the La Pique frigate, while out on a cruise, that the Independent fleet had separated into different divisions, owing, as stated, to a dissension between Brown, Aury, and Joly, as to the right of the person entitled to be chief in command. The Spanish squadron, lately ascertained to have arrived in the West Indies, consisting of two corvettes, two brigs, and two schooners, are said to have compelled the Independent cruisers to leave the station they had taken to the northward between St. Bartholomew and Santa Cruz, but no action took place.

### CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to the editors of the Georgia Journal, dated

"Savannah, July 14th, 1818.

"A letter received at the office of the District Attorney, announces the intention of the President to issue a special commission for the trial of Capt. Wright for murder. In reply, it has been recommended that the trial be postponed to the regular meeting of the Circuit Court in December at this place. Of the circumstances of this unfortunate affair I really know nothing—but if captain Wright's crime consist merely in a misapprehension of the point of attack, I trust the state will take care, that he is not overwhelmed by the imposing formality of this prosecution."

The law of congress passed in 1802 to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, under which Capt. Wright is to be tried, enacts, that "if any citizen or other person shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, or shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian or Indians, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians in amity with the U. States, such offender, on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death." "And when the offender shall be apprehended, or brought for trial into any of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue a commission to any one or more judges of the supreme court of the United States; and the judge of the district in which such offender may have been apprehended, or shall have been brought for trial; which judges, or any two of them, shall have the same jurisdiction, in such capital cases, as the circuit court of such district, and shall proceed to trial and judgment in the same manner, as such circuit court might do."

For the immediate attainment of the objects of the general government in relation to captain Wright, the acting attorney of the United States for the district of Georgia, Mr. Davies having temporarily left the state for the benefit of his health, which has been considerably impaired by an incessant devotion to business, has written to the Creek agent for Indian affairs, we are informed, requesting him to pursue such steps as will authorize the marshal to take captain Wright into custody; and the governor has been desired to cause him to be delivered to any judicial officer of this county, whenever he shall be demanded by virtue of a warrant from the proper authority, and to detain him till then under his present military arrest.—[Journal.

The Mobile Gazette of the 14th ult. states, that by a gentleman just from Pensacola, information was received that a body of hostile Indians had appeared on the Escambia, against whom colonel King had despatched a detachment of one hundred and fifty men.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.

Distressing Accident.—A few days since one of the men on board the Steam Boat Washington had one of his arms blown off, which occasioned his death, while firing a salute to the Vesuvius on her return to this port. The accident was occasioned by the piece being imperfectly sponged. We notice a similar accident which occurred at Plattsburgh, (N. Y.) from the same cause, by which one man was killed, and two others severely wounded. It certainly becomes those engaged in charging a gun, to see that she is in all cases well sponged.

### HAIL STORM.

On Friday last this place was visited by a shower of hail stones of no ordinary magnitude; some of which were an inch and an half in circumference. We fear the damage has been considerable farther west, as the main body of the cloud lay that way.

MOUNTSERRING, Aug. 15.

An extraordinary spectacle was exhibited at the polls, during the election, in this place, in the person of Mr. JOHN SUMMERS, one hundred and twelve years of age, who appeared and exercised the right of suffrage, having walked several miles for that purpose.—He was born the 12th July, 1706, in Virginia, and has been a resident of Kentucky about thirty years, and we are informed, has resided in this county, nearly the whole of the time. Has had 24 children, 14 now living, the youngest 11 years old; and has upwards of three hundred grand children. His hearing and sight are good.

DETROIT, May 29.

On Thursday the 21st inst. a party of about 12 soldiers found means to leave the cantonment and pass the centinels. They proceeded to a place about three

miles below this city, where were encamped a small body of Indians, with their wives and children, who had come for the purpose of trading, and had sugar, peltries, &c. to the amount of 2 or 3 hundred dollars. The soldiers whose object was plunder, commenced the attack, as we are informed, by knocking down and beating the Indians, a few of whom resisted, and in the contest one soldier was dangerously wounded, and a few slightly, with their knives—and some of the Indians were severely wounded, but not dangerously. The soldiers, as we learn, succeeded in taking from them almost the whole of their trading articles.

We learn that the soldiers engaged in the outrage upon the Indians on the 21st have been identified, and that a court martial is now sitting to try them, and award the punishment merited by their unsoldier-like criminal conduct.—The affair for which they are about to suffer will no doubt lead to the adoption of such rigorous and salutary camp regulations, as will in future prevent a repetition of similar disgraceful transactions.

### KENTUCKY ELECTION RETURNS.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.  
1st District David Trimble  
2d " Henry Clay  
3d " William Brown  
4th " Thomas Metcalfe  
5th " Alex. McLean  
6th " David Walker  
7th " George Robertson  
8th " R. C. Anderson  
9th " Tunstall Quarles  
10th " Benjamin Hardin

FOR THE SENATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Franklin & Gallatin—Henry Davidge.  
Harrison & Bracken—Joseph Pettin.  
Lincoln—James Davidson.  
Logan—Mr. Slaughter.  
Madison—Humphrey Jones.  
Muhlenberg &c.—William Worthington.  
Shelby—William Ford.  
Woodford & Jessamine—Wm. B. Blackburn.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Adair—Dr. Nathan Galther and Zachariah Taylor.  
Allen—Daniel M. Jones.  
Barren—Joseph R. Underwood and Henry Rennie.  
Bath—Thomas D. Owings.  
Bracken—Solomon Carter.  
Boone—Ben. Johnson.  
Bourbon—John L. Hickman, Geo. W. Baylor, and William B. Chinn.  
Breckinridge—Mr. Chew.  
Butler—Benjamin Davis.  
Campbell—Elijah Grant.  
Carr—James Allen.  
Christian—James Breathitt, N. S. Dailam and W. Jennings.  
Clarke—Sam'l. Hanson and Wm. McMillan.  
Clay—James Love.  
Cumberland—Samuel Scott.  
Davies—Benjamin Duncan.  
Edmonson—Jesse Noland.  
Fayette—Joseph C. Breckinridge, Thomas T. Barry, and Thomas T. Crittenden.  
Fleming—John Stockton and Wm. B. O'Bannon.

Floyd—Alexander Lackey.  
Franklin—Jos. S. Todd and M. D. Hardin.  
Gallatin—William O. Butler.  
Garrard—Sam'l. M. Kee and Thos. Kennedy.  
Grayson—John Cunningham.  
Green—Robert Barret and Liberty Green.  
Greeneup—Thompson Ward.  
Hardin—A. Combs and Mr. Miller.  
Harrison—W. K. Wall and Jos. Taylor.  
Henderson & Union—Mr. Lockhart.  
Henry—Edw'd. George and Joseph Thomas.  
Jefferson—Rich'd. Babour and Alex'r. Pope.  
Jessamine—William Caldwell.  
Knox & Wadley—Joseph Parsons.  
Lewis—Aaron Stratton.  
Lincoln—Benj. Duncan and John Green.  
Logan—William I. Morton and Anthony Butler.  
Madison—Thomas C. Howard, Jos. Barnett, and Josiah Phelps.  
Mason—James W. Coburn and James Ward.  
Mercer—Edward Worthington and Jas. Ray.  
Morgan—James Magowan and Samuel Williams.  
Muhlenberg—Moses Wickliffe.  
Nelson—Samuel F. Beall, Joseph McClosky, and Burr Harrison.  
Nicholas—John C. Baker.  
Ohio—J. Johnson.  
Pendleton—Mr. Mullens.  
Pulaski—Thos. Dollerhide and Thomas Frazer.

Rockcastle—William Smith.  
Scott—J. T. Johnson and Garret Wall.  
Shelby—George B. Knight, John Logan and Ben. Logan.  
Warren—Solomon P. Sharp and Cornelius Turner.  
Washington—Fleming Robinson, William Booker, and Richard Forrest.  
Wayne—George Berry.  
Woodford—W. S. Hunter and Willis Fields.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

### LAW REPORT.

Don Manuel H. Aguirre, and Mr. Delano, were a few days since, brought before the United States District Judge Livingston, at New York, on a charge of violating the third section of an act passed the last congress for "knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming, in the port of New York, two ships called the *Garizao* and *Horatia*, with the intent that they should be employed in the service of some foreign prince or state, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects of some foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace." Messrs. Emmett, Wells, Stoughton, appeared in support of the prosecution, and Messrs. J. O. Hoffman, David B. Ogden, A. Burr and Palmer, for the defendants.

The counsel for the defendants maintained from three positions, that the prosecution was illegal, viz. That the prosecution had taken place without any directions on the part of the government, or application by the District Attorney.—That Mr. Aguirre was a minister from the government of Buenos Ayres to that of the United States, and could not, therefore, be proceeded against, in this way.—That to constitute an offence against the third section of this act, the vessels must not only have been fitted with intent to be thus employed, but actually armed for that purpose; and many depositions were produced, proving that neither of the vessels were ever had been armed.

Judge Livingston decided that neither of the parties arrested had committed any offence, as the vessels were not armed, and ordered them to be discharged.

NACOGES, August 8.

### MELANCHOLY.

Mr. Hron Chary, Editor of the Louisiana Rambler, was shot by George B. Curtis, on the 19th ult. The particulars of this unhappy catastrophe, as related to us by letters from Alexandria, and by gentlemen who were there when it happened, are as follows.—The deceased and Mr. Curtis had been at variance for upwards of eighteen months—on the evening



of the affair, Chain, while passing the house of Curtis, received some language from him which induced his return, when a severe quarrel took place between them, during which Curtis ordered Chain to depart, who replied, that being in the public road, he should remain as long as he should think proper; Curtis repeated the order to him to go away, with a threat that he would shoot him if he did not; Chain persisted in remaining, when Curtis raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the head, the muzzle of the gun being within a foot of Chain's face; he expired in a few minutes.

Mr. Chain was an industrious young man; he has left a young widow, not quite fifteen years of age, to lament her loss. Curtis was arrested, and held to bail, by the Parish Judge.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

### BRITISH REFORM.

From the almost unanimous rejection of the rational and moderate propositions of Sir Francis Burdett in Parliament, to provide for annual elections of members to the house of commons in districts, it is evident that no hope is left of a reform in the British government, except by a revolution. The opposition party have thus demonstrated that they are no better in principle than the ministerialists; that their hostility to the ministry proceeds only from an ambition to get into office; and that they are equally with the court party opposed to the only reformation, annual parliaments, and freedom of elections, which can remedy or subvert the existing evils, the enormous corruptions, in the British government. That a nation so intelligent as many of the English people are, having so great an interest in purifying and making their institutions really free, and in creating an effectual barrier to royal and ministerial encroachments, should so long endure present abuses, and reject the wise and salutary measure of securing to themselves a true and responsible representation in parliament, is evidence of an indolent tameness of acquiescence in the tyranny and profligacy of a few, truly mortifying to the just pride of every man who has any respect for his species. Such slavishness compels us to hope that the reins of despotism in England may be drawn so tight as to become insupportable, and to drive that nation into an assertion of the rights and dignity of men, by the institution of a fair and free representative government.

The attempt of certain French emigrants, to establish for themselves an independent government in the province of Texas, is extremely ridiculous, and will inevitably fail. They have no right to locate themselves in the territory of any other government, and to establish a separate one of their own. A proceeding of this kind, if permitted, would ensure perpetual war and bloodshed between such an establishment and the neighboring people. The Frenchmen to whom lands were granted in Alabama, might with as much propriety establish for themselves an independent government in that territory, as the Frenchmen in Texas have done. We trust that our government will forwarn these gentlemen from persevering in their enterprise, as their establishment would endanger the peace and tranquillity of our borders, and interfere with the just interests of the United States in that quarter. If any of the French, who experienced the liberality of congress in the grant of Alabama lands, be concerned in the Texas project, they merit the severest reprobation.

We will have some of the pliant editors, who think with so much flexible facility, after justifying the occupation of Pensacola by Jackson, praised the executive for restoring it, to tell us upon what principle the President can retain Amelia Island, if he cannot retain Pensacola without the authority of congress, or without committing an act of war? Amelia is a part of Florida; Pensacola is no more. Amelia never was a place of refuge for hostile savages, as were Pensacola and St. Marks. The retention of Amelia is therefore without any justification; while the retention of Pensacola and St. Marks would at least be partially justifiable, on the ground of preventing a repetition of Indian incursions, until Spain should place at these posts forces adequate to the repression of savage hostilities on our adjacent frontiers.

Some of the seaport republican prints admit that the restoration of Pensacola is against the public sentiment; and yet they applaud the measure! When the voice of the people is thus disregarded, not only by certain papers professing to be republican, but by the administration itself, we begin to fear in reality that our government "has an awful squinting," that indeed "it squints towards monarchy." That the blue light federal papers, the Boston stamp journal here, and Mr. Pope's very good paper, should encourage whatever the people disapprove, is not at all surprising; contempt for the public sentiment has always distinguished them. But it is a novel thing for democratic papers to boast of the credit due to administration for adopting an unpopular measure. There are a few nominally republican papers in the hands of worthless editors, who consider the meanness servility to the powers that be as their only chance of sustaining any respectability or influence. Such papers are more pernicious, because they are more influential, than the shameless journals of the would-be aristocracy.

Spain has not considered the retention of Amelia Island as an act of war. Why should we consider the retention of Pensacola in that light? We have no evidence that she would; nor have we had time to ascertain how she would consider it. There is a strange mystery in the

apparently inconsistent conduct of our government in reference to Amelia and Pensacola. There may be some great state secret in the affair, into which it does not become the vulgar to pry!

## GAZETTE SUMMARY.

We are glad to find that the Carreras were not executed by order of general St. Martin, but by order of the governor of Mendoza some days before the battle of Malvinas, on a charge of a conspiracy against the life and government of the said governor. General St. Martin's character remains without a stain.

A proclamation has been issued by the President, declaring that the discriminating tonnage duty on Bremen vessels, and on goods of the produce or manufacture of that place, imported in Bremen vessels into the United States, is discontinued.

The powder mills at St. Jean D'Angely, in France, have recently exploded, destroying the whole extent employed in the manufacture, and throwing down or scattering, injuring 150 houses in the neighboring village of Fillebourg and St. Nazaire. A great many citizens were killed and buried under the rubbish.

The Cumberland Bank of Portland, in the district of Maine, was lately entered at night, and robbed of 200,000 dollars. The robbers were Manly, Dela, and a captain Rolfe. Manly has been put into jail, and Rolfe has shot himself after confessing, and making a discovery. All the money of every description has been recovered.

A gang of counterfeiters have been lately taken up at Cincinnati. The names of the committed are Reddington, Over, Bannion, Hawkins, Talbot, Moore and Avery. They had notes on the Bank of Kentucky and several of the Banks of Cincinnati, and others in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and Tennessee.

John Moore has been executed for the murder of Sylvester Combs, near Mount Sterling. A scite for the University of Virginia has been fixed on in Albemarle county.

An interesting work, entitled "Memoirs of the Duke of Burgoyne," by himself, is stated in Paris letters to be in existence, and extracts privately circulated in this city. General Burgoyne, Duke of Burgoyne, was minister of police under Napoleon, and held various other civil and military stations. He therefore must be able to shed much light on the secret history and politics of imperial France.

Two or three works have lately appeared in Germany, the object of which is to show that the dependence of that country on England, for manufactures and merchandise, can and ought to be destroyed.

A duty of four dollars is to be henceforth levied on every foreign and Spanish vessel entering the ports of Cuba, for the support of the *Impugnatio*. Ought foreign nations to submit to such a duty?

Many of the republican papers appear indignant at the appointment to a clerkship in one of the public offices at Washington, of a well known British hireling, to the exclusion of worthy and competent Americans. The person alluded to, Stephen Cullen Carpenter, has made himself notoriously odious by his unparalleled abuse of our republican institutions, and during the phrenzy of party, it is generally believed he was held in pay by the British ministry. If the government have embraced a viper, he will most unquestionably bite them.

The state of Maryland does not appear to participate in the "era of good feelings," and wholly dissents from any "amalgamation of parties." The political engines are preparing for an engagement on the old basis of republican and federalist. The light troops are skirmishing, and some squibs are played off from the battery of the press.

A number of enterprising persons, in Salem and Gloucester, have embarked in the enterprise of attempting, at last, the capture of the great Sea Serpent, who is daily devouring myriads of their native fish. Boats, manned from the shore, to seek shelter, where no such animals have visited. A richer reward would follow the capture of this strange and curious animal, than the proudest reward which has followed our naval conquests.

By accounts from Port-au-Prince, it appears Christophe is menacing that place with 15,000 men. The reign of king Boyer has not been as popular as that of Petion. Christophe remained encamped about 14 leagues from Port-au-Prince. The troops which marched from Aux Cayes to assist in the defence of Port-au-Prince, had returned, their services not being deemed necessary at the latter place.

HAMILTON, the murderer of major Birdsell, has been delivered over to the civil authority, and will probably have his trial in October. The Albany Argus states, that general Scott, whose office it was to appoint a court martial, referred to the Secretary of War for instructions, and was directed to deliver the prisoner up to be tried by the civil authority. As there are various rumors of an aggravated nature, assigning causes of provocation on the part of Hamilton, to perpetrate the horrid deed, it is duty we are to be deceived, to state that no cause can be assigned. Even the wretch himself does not offer any thing as an excuse. So far from it, that he stated explicitly to the editor of the Albany Register, that he had never been ill used by the Major, nor had ever received any unjust treatment at his hands.

A Paris paper of the 25th of June states, that M. Polzeaux, ambassador of Russia to the United States, had just arrived there, from whence he would proceed to his destination. He was formerly ambassador of Russia to London.

Letter from Cadix states that four Patriot privateers have literally blacked that port, and made captures in sight of the walls!

The sales of Public lands, at Huntsville, in the Alabama territory, closed, on the 18th ult. Although the body of land offered at this sale is represented to be of an inferior quality, yet, such appears to be the desire to emigrate to the western and south-western country, or to acquire land in those quarters, that the sales were well attended, and the choice tracts contended for with avidity by the bidders. These sales, it is stated, amounted to about 400,000 dollars.

The Harmony Society have, within a very few years, made extensive purchases of public lands in Indiana, on the east bank of the Wabash, about thirty miles above its confluence with the Ohio. We are assured that, from a field of one hundred and fifty acres, they had reaped, this year, six thousand bushels of wheat, being at the rate of forty bushels an acre. The land cost them two dollars an acre. In England, land is worth 20 or 30 years' purchase!! In Indiana a single crop pays a hundred twenty times the price of the land.

Mr. Wooler, editor of the Black Dwarf, and Mr. Cobbett, are rival candidates for Coventry, for a seat in the British Parliament. At one of the meetings held for the purpose of recommending the former gentleman to the suffrages of the electors, the speaker said, it might be some satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Wooler to know, that out of four hundred Coventry-men, more than one half were willing to go even barefooted, to vote for him; and it would really seem, from what followed, that he had not misrepresented their zeal; for before the meeting dispersed, the friends of Mr. Wooler tore down the poll of their opponents, and a battle royal ensued, in which there were, of course, many broken heads. At length some of the most active of the Wool-

er party were seized and lodged in the watch house; but these who remained outside immediately rallied, unroofed the prison, and set their friends once more at liberty. What followed at the next day's pollings, we are yet to learn.

*Execution of the Murderers of Fugates.*—A telegraphic description, says a Paris paper of the 6th of June, announced yesterday that Bastide, Jausion, and Colard, were executed at Albi on Wednesday last.

*A costly Kaleidoscope.*—An optician at Paris has received orders to make a Kaleidoscope, the price of which will be no less than 20,000 francs. Instead of the usual bits of glass, there will be placed in it topazes, rubies, emeralds, and other brilliant and precious stones. It is to be sent as a present to a foreign court.

It is said in the Savannah Republican of the 6th inst. that Captain Oaken Wainwright, who had been arrested for trial, in September, escaped from Millidgeville on the night of the 27th ultimo.

The Philadelphia papers state that a two masted steam boat is nearly completed in that port, which is intended to ply as a regular packet between there and Havana.

A Pelican has lately been shot in Virginia and deposited in the Museum at Richmond. It is said to be the first ever killed in Virginia, and the second ever known to visit the waters of that state.

Mr. Iredale, has transferred the establishment of the "Glasgow Patriot" to Mr. Albert A. James.

We have received the first No. of the "The Laurel," by John Spencer, printed at Mount Sterling Ky.

The "Weekly Messenger," published at Russellville, Ky. has been transferred to Mr. Putnam Kwing.

*Methodists.*—From the first of January to the last of April, there have been one thousand one hundred white members added to the Methodist Society in Baltimore.

A motion has been made in the Court of King's Bench, for a mandamus to the Directors of the Bank of England, requiring them to make a Dividend of all the Bank profits, supposing there is a surplus capital. A rule to show cause was granted.

Five hundred families from Wales and the northern and western parts of Scotland, arrived at the ports of Greenock and Glasgow, on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encampment upon the banks of the Clyde, where the novelty of the sight attracted a number of spectators.

### RICHMOND, (Va.) AUGUST 4.

It is said that the United States are bound to redeem the 3 of the Louisiana Stock, amounting to about 7 1/2 millions of dollars—held principally by the Messrs. Barings, of London. For this purpose, the Treasury has called upon the U. S. Bank—the Bank upon its Officers, for various propositions. The office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper; say near 25 per cent. in 16 weeks. The Bank of Virginia, in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions, 5 per cent.

### NEW-ORLEANS, AUGUST 4.

On Thursday last the naval officer and surveyor of the port of New-Orleans were sentenced by the parish court to twelve hours imprisonment, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars each, for a contempt in taking and detaining a Negro girl that had been judicially sequestered, and also for a contempt in open court, by filing a disrespectful answer to a rule to show cause why they should not be attached.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Clive, the collector of the customs, was brought up for a contempt of the same tribunal in detaining a Negro girl, who had been sequestered, and on Saturday purged himself, by his answers to the interrogatories propounded by the attorney-general, and was accordingly discharged.

### QUEBEC, JULY 30.

His majesty's ship Iphigenia, Hyde Parker captain, cast anchor in this port yesterday afternoon, having on board his grace the duke of Richmond, governor general of British North America; sir Peregrine Maitland, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, and their respective families and suites.

### FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

### NAVAL.

The frigate Congress, we hear, is soon to proceed to the Indian ocean, under the command of captain Elliot. The Ontario, captain Biddle, we suppose may by this time have taken possession of the mouth of Columbia river, and the Macedonian, captain Davies, will depart for the Pacific ocean in a short time.

The system which has of late been adopted by government, of sending their ships of war upon distant expeditions, is admirable in every point of view. The exhibition of an active naval force secures the respect of foreign nations—who, though they may be jealous of our power, yet will not readily violate our rights. By these plans, the increase of our discipline and efficiency of our ships, and the instruction of young officers and seamen, as to the situation of foreign countries and the nature of distant service, are promoted; whilst the extended commerce of the United States is every where protected from encroachment. An opportunity is afforded by these occasional visits to the Pacific and Indian oceans, to make discoveries either of new countries or of existing customs and trade among nations but partially known, which may be of importance to the science, the knowledge, and the commerce of the world.

The late accidental occurrence, in the cruise of the British ship of war *Alecto*, which fell in with a number of islands, bordering the Yellow sea, and inhabited by a peaceful, interesting, and civilized race of human beings, whose existence had never before been dreamed of—leads to the supposition that other *Loo Choo* islands and other nations may fortunately be discovered in the same unexplored regions of the globe. We hope some gentleman of capacity and general attainments may be authorized to go out in these vessels—that all scientific, political, and commercial advantages may be taken of any events or circumstances which may occur during their absence from home.

In London, lately, Mr. Chabert, a native of Russia, exhibited to a numerous company, a specimen of his extraordinary faculty of resisting the force of heat, displaying more than the properties of the salamander than we thought belonged to any but that fabulous animal. He began his operations by rubbing a red hot shovel on his arms without burning them, and on his hair without singeing it. He swallowed some spoonful of boiling oil out of a small vessel, and washed his hands in the remainder. He went through the fiery ordeal of dancing on a red hot bar of iron, and then bathed his feet in melted lead. He dropped melting wax on his tongue, in such quantity as to allow the impression of a seal to be taken of it. He concluded his performances by eating a greater quantity of a lighted torch than the company were willing to allow him; and although he did not inhale the vapors of arsenic, or sulphuric acid, according to the last article in his bill of wonders, yet

from what he did in execution of his engagement, we augur well of his ability to perform the remainder. One of our greatest chemists, we are told, tried the experiment of remaining for several minutes in an oven, heated to such a degree as to prepare a beefsteak; but Mr. Chabert, we are assured, has performed a greater feat, entering the lists with a leg of mutton, and astonishing the Parisian philosophers, by allowing himself to be shut up with it till it was completely boiled.

A letter from a young American artist in London, says: "The British Gallery is now open. Mr. Alston has a noble picture there of *Uriel in the Sun*; the marquis of Stafford bought it, and the Gallery gave him the prize as a token of esteem—he is making a great noise."

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Blythe, Captain LEWIS COXES, to Miss MARGARET TROTTER, daughter of Mr. Geo. Trotter, sen. all of this place.

Lately, Colonel THOMAS FLETCHER, of Bath county, to Mrs. BARRETT, of Lexington.

On Flint river, Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, son of the Agent, to the daughter of that great half blood, captain William McIntosh, who headed the Creeks under general Jackson, on his late campaign against the Seminoles.

We understand that general Mitchell is favorable to the plan recommended by the Secretary of War in 1816 to Congress, for promoting civilization amongst the Indian tribes, by encouraging the whites to intermarry with them; and no doubt has, by way of setting a good example to our young men, induced his son to marry Miss McIntosh, who, we are informed, is of the royal family.

### COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY NOTICE.

JAMES HUGHES has followed to the shades of death, the immortal Nicholas, and the venerable Breckinridge. Who can fill the void created in the law by the dissolution of one so distinguished for the eloquence of Nicholas was grand, vehement and irresistible. Breckinridge in argument was dignified, chaste, brilliant and persuasive. Hughes was regular, commanding, forcible and pointed. This splendid constellation, in the meridian of their course, together with the commingled glow of many bright satellites, cast a lustre upon the forum in Kentucky, which has seldom been outshone in any country.

The subject of this memoir was a native of England. He emigrated to this state in his youth, and in the germ of Kentucky's existence—having previously prepared himself for the practice of his profession. In his profound legal attainments, and his faithful, unremitted exertions, many of his fellow citizens are indebted for the preservation of their property and their rights. His Reports point him out as the great master of law and law in the west. He was upon several occasions chosen to represent the county of Fayette in the general assembly—and was the penman of most of the cardinal laws regulating real estate in this community. No doubt is entertained that his talents, his high reputation, and the esteem of his fellow citizens, would have secured to him the highest popular promotions, had it comported with his wishes to aspire to eminence in political life.

James Hughes was not a mere lawyer. He added ornament to his legal knowledge, by the cultivation of polite literature. His extensive reading, his general information, his refined tastes, and his acquaintance with human nature, rendered his conversation interesting and instructive, and his society desirable. But it was neither in his character as an orator, a lawyer, a scholar, a politician, or a social companion, that his chief excellence consisted. It was in the more responsible and important relation of a husband and a father. The tears of a heart rent family speak his domestic virtues: *Mulier fletibus, accidit: Nudis fletibus, quam illis.*

### HON.

### THE LATE MR. HUGHES.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Members of the Bar in this place: "The members of the Lexington bar having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of their distinguished fellow citizen, James Hughes, esq. whose talents and virtues had elevated him to the highest rank in the profession of the law; as a tribute to his memory, and a testimonial of the deep hold he had taken on the affections of his associates, and of the affection they experience in common with the community, by his loss, resolve, that they will for one month wear black crapes on the left arm."

### DIED.

A few days ago, general RICHARD DAVENPORT, returning from New-Orleans—a victim to industrious enterprise, and the insalubrious climate of the Mississippi. As a man of integrity and honor, he was not surpassed; as a patriot and soldier, he was ardent, brave, and useful to his country. His conduct on all occasions was distinguished by sincerity, independence and urbanity. He enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. To his family and the society of Danville, his death has caused a blank that can never be filled.

In St. Louis, on the 6th inst. of a wound received in a duel about three months since, captain THOMAS RAMSAY, of the U. S. rifle reg't.

### PUBLIC SALE.

### THIS DAY,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

### A House & Lot,

LATE the property of James Kerns, dec'd. Situated on high street, in Lexington—Terms of Sale, cash at six and twelve months, bond and approved security required.

C. HUMPHREYS, Admr. Lexington, August 28-1t

### Tammany Mills.

THE highest prices may always be had at the Tammany Mills, for WHEAT, SHELLED CORN, and WOOD, in notes of the U. States' Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington. Merchants will be supplied with FLOUR, to sell in the neighboring towns, or for exportation, on favorable terms.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART, Jordan's Row. Lexington, Aug. 28, 1818-4t

### Pleasure Hack.

MARNIX VIRDEN, (NEAR ROBERT HUSTON & CO'S STEAM MILL,) respectfully informs the citizens of this town, and its vicinity, that he has in complete readiness a comfortable safe, and easy going pleasure HACK, for the conveyance of ladies and gentlemen on any excursion not exceeding two weeks. He hopes from his strict attention, known care, and moral deportment, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Lexington, Aug. 28, 1818-3t

### Lexington Theatre.

THE Manager respectfully announces the opening of the Theatre for a short season, which will take place as soon as the reinforcement, under the escort of Mr. Alexander, arrives. He begs leave to assure the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that the house will continue to be conducted with that strict attention which heretofore has obtained the distinguished patronage of his friends and the suffrage of a candid public. A selection of new DRAMAS of approved worth, of moral and political tendency, are in his contemplation, and which will be supported by performers of excellent capacities. Neither expense nor pains will be spared to lift the Drama from the chilling obscurity of a barbarous epoch, and to place it on the pinnacle of national respect, worthy of a free, unprejudiced people, whose labors to enlighten and cultivate the field of science, are so eminently conspicuous.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1818-2t

### AUCTION SALES.

BY SHREVE & COMBS.

### To-morrow, August 29,

At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms,

WILL BE SOLD,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR, in bbls.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUT-

LERY, SADDLERY, WATCHES

AND JEWELRY.

AND

On Monday and Tuesday next,

At 3 o'clock P. M.

AT THE ABOVE ROOMS,

Will be Sold, a large and valuable collection of

BOOKS,

SUPERBLY bound and gilt, consisting of the works of the most eminent authors in Law, Physics, Divinity and Belles-Lettres. Catalogues will be furnished, and the Books can be seen at any time prior to the sale.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auc' & Comm'rs Merch'ts.

Lexington, August 28, 1818-1t

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 9th day of September next, unless previously disposed of at private sale, WILL BE SOLD, at the Auction Rooms of Shreve & Combs,

### Nine Lots of Valuable Land,

Containing 500 acres each, situated in Montgomery county, bounded partly on Holly creek, and on the waters of Frozen creek, both branches of the Kentucky river, and partly on Indian creek, which empties itself into Red river. These lots possess numerous advantages to settlers, having excellent sites for mill seats and other manufactures which require water on steam power. They embrace also a *SALT PETRE CAFE*, from which abundance of that valuable article can be obtained. The title is indisputable, and a regular plan of the lots can be seen, drawn by the original and a late survey of the premises, by applying as above. The terms will be liberal, and all the various advantages more fully developed by calling on the auctioneers.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auc' & Comm'rs Merch'ts.

Lexington, August 28, 1818-2t

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL BE Sold, on Saturday, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Auction Rooms of Shreve & Combs, all the

### Household & Kitchen Furni-

ture

Of John C. Boyer, pursuant to the specifications of a deed of trust from said Boyer to me, for the benefit of Coleman Rodgers.

LESLIE COMBS, Trustee.

Lexington, Aug. 28-1t

### For Sale,

TWO likely NEGRO GIRLS, 10 or 12 years of age. For reference, enquire at this office.

Lexington, Aug. 28-3t

### Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take or trade for any note given by John Robinson, for \$25, due thirty days after its date, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS.

Aug. 28, 1818-3t

### Samuel Rankin, Jun.

### TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from old stand to his shop on Main street, (next door below the Farmers & Mechanics Bank,) lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Owens—where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. By a careful attention, and the elegance and durability of his work, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Lexington, August 28-3t

### Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

THE Grand Lodge of Kentucky will meet at the Mason's Hall, in Lexington, on the last Monday (being the 31st) of the present month of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

ROBERT S. TODD, Sec'y. Lexington, Aug. 28-1t

### A Captive found.

DETROIT, August 2, 1818. In the year 1790, and probably in the month of May, a boy nine years of age was taken prisoner by the Indians. The piece where he was captured, as near as it can be ascertained, was upon the bank of the Ohio, in Kentucky, a short distance below the mouth of the Great Miami.

For many years he has been living in the country upon Red river, which flows into Lake Winnepe, and a few days since he arrived at this place, on his way to seek his surviving friends and relatives. He speaks no English, and it has been thought advisable that he should remain here, where he will be fed and clothed at the public expense, until the opening of the Council, which is to be held with the Indians on the 10th of September next, in St. Mary's, in Ohio, where he will be taken, in the expectation that this notice will reach some of his connections, that they will there take charge of him.

His memory is very retentive, and he relates with great precision, and I have no doubt very accurately, the situation of his family and the circumstances of his capture.

He states that his name is John Taylor, and he thinks his father's name was John—that he had one brother older and one younger than himself, and five sisters—that his father went to his corn-field, where some Negroes were working, and that he was left at home to take care of his younger brother; that he went into the woods to pick old walnuts, and was

there taken by a party of 7 Indians. He has a scar on the left side of his neck, and on the left cheek, occasioned, as he says, by a sore while quite young.

He thinks his father had lived at the place where he was taken, only ten days before that accident happened.

He states that a party followed the Indians who captured him, overtook and had an action with them, in which the Shawnee chief, Black Fish, was killed.

These circumstances, it is believed, will be sufficient to recall him to the recollection of his friends, and to identify him to any person, who may attend at St. Mary's for the purpose of claiming him.

He manifests such solicitude upon the subject, that I cannot but hope he will be enabled to discover and visit his relations.

The editors of papers in Kentucky will oblige the subscriber, and render an acceptable service to the cause of humanity, by inserting this notice in their papers.

### EDWIN CASS.

The editors of the Liberty Hall will please to insert this notice for a few weeks, in a conspicuous part of their paper; and the printers who publish the laws of the United States in Kentucky, and Cory



## GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Tea, coffee, chocolate, loaf sugar and brown sugar, spices of every description, raisins, figs, peaches and rice, mustard, Scotch rappee and mockabau snuffs, sweet and cold pressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle, Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits, French and peach brandy, and whiskey, Spanish and common cigars, Tobacco, also M. Quin's do, Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings, Codfish, by the barrel.

Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWLING & GRANT.

July 17—tf

## SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats *Anna* and *Gov. Shelby*, ARE NOW RECEIVING, By the steam boat *Vesuvius* and barge Independence,

**FIFTY** Hbls. best ORLEANS SUGAR  
20 bbls. ditto  
5 boxes Havana ditto  
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE  
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS  
15 bbls. MOLASSES  
4 boxes BRIMSTONE  
9 boxes TIN PLATES  
5 bags ALPSIDE  
8 bags PEPPER  
6 qrs. casks LONDON Part. Tenerife WINE  
1000 lbs. LOGWOOD  
20 half bbls. MACKAREL  
20 qrs. prime pickled HERRING  
25 boxes RAISINS, first quality  
20 boxes best CLARET WINE.  
All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only.  
Lexington, June 19, 1818—tf

## New and Cheap Goods.

### ROBERT A. GATEWOOD

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market.  
Lexington, July 10, 1818—tf

## Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE.

Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. All of which will be sold on the best terms.  
Lexington, Feb. 21—tf

## HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A

## GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co., at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

## FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

## CORN MEAL & BRAN,

FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE, Salt, Brandy, Pepper, Spirits, Spices, Gin, Cheese, Whiskey, Raisins, Sugar, Almonds, Coffee, Spanish and Tea, Common Cigars, Chocolate, Chewing Tobacco & A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

## NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchard, Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Ashbury streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15—tf

## Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

## William W. Howell & Co.

No 167 Market street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received by the Ships *Jane*, *Di-* and *Libertina*, a large and general assortment of

## HARDWARE;

Consisting of

Cutlery, Brass Ware, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c.

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or the usual credit.

July 11, 1818.

## LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA, A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

## WHITE CHIP BONNETS,

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10—tf

## GROCERIES.

### Smith and Todd,

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby, A fresh assortment of the various articles

## IN THE GROCERY LINE,

WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale sale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29—tf

## REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

HAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States—where they have on hand a general assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

## OWINGS' IRON-WORKS.

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.

THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—tf

N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

## Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors, being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.

Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

## J. P. Schatzell

HAVING occasion to be absent from home for two months, has committed his business to the management of Mr. ISAAC BELL, at his house on Main street, to whom his friends are referred during his absence.

Lexington, July 10, 1818—9t

## SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE IN STORE,

## A LARGE QUANTITY OF

## WRITING PAPER,

Of different qualities, which they will sell on liberal terms, both as to price and payment.

Having made arrangement with a Paper Manufacturer, will have constantly on hand a supply of the above articles, together with

## Printing Paper, Bonnet and

## Book Boards.

Orders from a distance will be punctually complied with.

June 26—tf

## PIANOS.

### SHREVE & COMBS.

HAVE for Sale, Superb PIANOS, entirely new, built by Erben from London.

1 Second hand do. built by Longman & Broderip, of London.

1 Superb Grecian SOFA; 1 elegant SIDEBOARD

2 very neat SIDEBOARDS; Marble WASHSTANDS

4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, by the cask

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auctrs. and Com. Merchants.

July 24—tf

## CUNNELL & CO.

Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets, HAVE FOR SALE,

30 BBLs. MACKAREL, superior quality

15 BOXES DRY COFFEE

30 BBLs. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,

Wholesale and Retail.

RAISINS, by the Pound or Box

A few barrels Superior FLOUR

COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.

15 bbls. PEACOCK NUTS

SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or otherwise

30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in Bottles.

An assortment of

## LIQUORS AND SPIRITS,

Imported and Domestic.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash.

Lex. June 19—13t

## WILLIAM ROBINSON,

A CABINET maker by trade, left Monmouthshire, England, for America, about two years since. A person lately from England has business of importance with him, and if he is in the State of Ohio, or any of the neighboring states, and will give information of the place of his residence to general John S. Gano, Cincinnati, Benjamin Stout, Lexington, or captain William Hubbell, Georgetown, Ky. he will confer a particular favor on a friend.

P. S. The Editors of papers in the United States, by inserting the above will confer a favor on an anxious friend just across the Atlantic.

August 14—3\*

## ALLUVION MILLS

## AND BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity. Superior Flour, by the Barrel, \$5  
Fine do do 5 25  
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50  
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17  
Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2

## THE BAKING BUSINESS

Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

April 3—tf



## JOHN BRYAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accoutrement Makers,

GRATEFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their unremitting attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering amply satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Braddon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valises; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters; Cartouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

## BRYAN'S

## Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL.

As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for.

June 5—tf

## GEO. TROTTER & SON,

HAVE just received and are now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

## MERCHANDISE,

suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Cash.

Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres,

Monroe Shoes & Bootes for Ladies,

Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7,

Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions,

And a complete assortment of

## LIVERPOOL CHINA.

Lex. July 24—tf

## Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

## SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

April 10—tf

## N. Porter & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANESE

## TIN WARE,

HAVE on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of articles in their line, together with a regular supply of assorted PEWTER WARE, from their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants and others who have been in the habit of going east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call—Also,

For sale, a few of ROGERS' PATENT BALLANCES, with a variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Upper street, between Main and Water streets.

Lexington, June 19, 1818—tf

## Ginseng, Bear and Otter

## SKINS WANTED.

THE highest price will be paid in Cash, for Ginseng, Bear and Otter Skins. Apply to

S. & G. TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, August 7—9t

## Wanted to Hire,

## A BLACK WOMAN,

CAPABLE of doing common Kitchen work.

A generous price will be paid for one free of incumbrance. Apply to A. Saunders, Main street, Lexington.

Lexington, Aug. 14—tf

## Notice.

To be Sold on the 10th September next, At my farm, six miles east of Lexington, all my Stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise Farming Utensils of all kinds.

Nine months credit will be given the purchaser for all sums above Four Dollars, by giving bond and good security; under four dollars cash in hand.

N. B. The plantation if not sold at private sale, to be sold at public. The terms of Sale made known on that day.

JOHN CAUGHEY Sen.

August 14—tf

## Blanks of every Description,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Genuine Spanish Segars,

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

## SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail. Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

## FOR RENT, OR SALE,

A VALUABLE three story BRICKHOUSE, A and LOT, near the centre of business, in Main street, Lexington. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

July 10, 1818—13t

## Bills of Exchange,

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

June 26—tf

## WANTED,

TWO or 3 Apprentices to the Cabinet Making business. Enquire of C. B. MELWEE.

On Main-street, next door to Main-Cross st. where orders will be thankfully received and executed in the neatest manner.

July 31—tf

## Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

JAMES M. PIKE

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

In addition to articles mentioned in the other page,

Rose  
Violetta  
Jasmin  
Tuberose  
Lavender  
Cologne

Orange  
Bergamot  
Pink  
Jasmin  
Mille Fleur

Milk of Roses  
Russian & 2 Oils, for  
Antique & the hair

Also, One Superb TOILETTE BOX, of excellent workmanship, at \$10

One superb WORK BOX, of super-excellent workmanship, at \$25.

100

Elegant FRENCH ENGRAVINGS, different subjects

A few thousand IMPERIAL CIGARS.

## ALL OF WHICH